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237.166

State of
New Hemp^r } In the House of Representatives
Jan^y 4, 2^d 1782.

The Committee to consider of the propriety of the Justices of the Superior Court or the Chief Justice admitting William Page to bail reported as their opinion "That they cannot consider of the matters referred to them without hearing the said Page before them with all the papers relative to his commitment together with an examination into various circumstances which they conceive to be without the line of their department, they therefore further report that the said Page apply to the Superior Court for his liberation from prison, before whom only the Committee conceive such matters to be cognizable. Which is submitted — Signed —

John Wentworth for the Committee,

Which report being read & considered —

Voted, That it be received & accepted any former order of this House to the contrary notwithstanding

Sent up for concurrence

John Langdon Speaker

In Council the same day read & concurred.

Joseph Parsons D. Secry.

237:167

Eyeter Dec^r 29^th 1781

Sir,

As it appears on all sides that both New Hampshire & Vermont are willing to submit to Congress the settlement of the dispute between the respective States and as the Legislature of Vermont are not possesed of the Act or Acts of New Hampshire refering them matters to Congress have to request a copy of said Act or Acts together with a copy of the Resolutions of the Legislature on the proposals of the Legislature of Vermont in October last

That I may lay them before the Legislature of Vermont at their Session in Jan^y. next thereby to facilitate a settlement at Congress

I am Sir

with due Respect

your Humble Servt

Ira Allen

The Honble

Elisha Bartlett Esqr.

President

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237:168

Exeter Dec^{r} 29th 1781

Sir,

You will herewith receive a Duplicate of our Commission to attend the Genl. Court of New Hampshire, and have to add, that notwithstanding one of our colleagues Wm Page Esqr. being confined in Goal, contrary as we conceive to the laws of States or Nations, we are so desirous of an accomodation we [are] ready to enter on the buisness of our mission

We are with sentiments
of Esteem your
Humble Servt
Roger Enos
Ira Allen

The Honble
Elisha Bartlett Esqr.
President ___

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237:169

Philadelphia Jany. 1 1782

Dear Sir,

I wish you a happy new year — Nothing material has turned up here since my last. I hope to have something to write by next Post. I am anxious to heare the event of Genl. Nicholls expedition. The Vermonters are very turbulent about Hudsons River and a strong suspicion of their being in League with the British. You will hear more in my next, if not to any head in Congress

Your Most Obedient Servant
Samuel Livermore

Hon. President Weare

237.172

Honord Sir,

This moment Two men from Chesterfield who made their escape from the mob who after they had rescued Some thing from the Officer returned to Chesterfield and apprehended Lieut. Roberson and two others who they seemed determined to treat according to the custom of Vermont, that is by whipping them - whether they realy will venture upon that business is very uncertain to me, but they have actually driven many of the good subjects of the State from their homes in this cold night. Mr Bingham son is one of the men that have come to my house for shelter, who I have this account from, who expected to have found his Father here with another man, who made their escape, they have not been here and I am som concerned for them. The triumph of the Vermonts is great and say that New Hampshire dare not come like men in the day time but like a thief and steal a man or two away;

Your Honor cannot be insensible of our situation. I would not wish to dictate but pray that something may be done, that shall be ~~from~~ for the relief of the good subjects in this part of the State, and for the good of the State. I thought it my duty to

inform your Hon^r as it is not likely that any other person will be informed, that will write to your Hon^r by the Post

I am Sir,

Your Most obedient

Humble Servt

Joseph Bust

Westmoreland January 1st 1782

at 12 o clock at Night

Hon^r President Weare Esq^r.

N. B. You will excuse the writing being called out of Bed in a Cold Night

Advertisment

Four Hundred silver dollars Reward to any Person or Persons that brings Samuel King of Chesterfield to Exeter in the State of New Hampshire & there confine him in Goal or have him, the said King before the Committee of Safety of s^d State, as said Samuel King was taken Prisoner by virtue of a Warrant to the subscriber directed & conducted under a proper guard Twenty Miles, s^d King at the town of Keene by a number of Men armed with Clubs & Staves with ------ Captains Fairbanks, Davis, Pratt, Pomeroy & Stannis of Chesterfield & Capt Comslie of Westmoreland with a small party which party died on the morning of the first day of Jan^y - 1782 By violence rescue the said Samuel King Prisoner from ——

Robert Smith
Special Sheriff

Mr Ephraim Witherell

Sir, If possible apprehend the bodies of Isaac Griswold & Moses Smith & them bring before the Committee of Safety at Exeter & you shall have an adequate reward from

Rob Smith
Jonathan Morton } Special Sheriffs

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237:173

Walpole Jem^{y}. 2^{d} 1782

Sir,

I have often troubled you with a narative of our distrepes and difficulties in this part of the State notwithstending I presume you, and the rest of the Hon^{ble} Com^{tee} of Safety will exercise your wonted indulgence while I give an account of some ~~xx~~ new difficulties, arising upon the officers attempting to convey one Sam^{l} King of Chesterfield to Exeter — Which reasons you will have an account of before this reaches you — Upon the return of the Mob, after proper refreshments, at said King's they sought for all those persons, who were any way concerned in apisting the aforesaid officer, some of which they got into their hands and have abused in a shamefull and barbarous manner by sticking, kicking, and all the indignities which such a Hellish pack can be guilty of, obliging them to promise and engage never to appear against the~~m~~ New State again, and this is not all, they sweare they will extirpate all the adherents ~~&~~ to New Hampshire, threatning to Kill, Burn and Destroy the persons and properties of all who oppose them, that the friends to this State, cannot continue at said Chesterfield with their families, but

are obliged to seek an Asylum in other Towns among the Hampshire people. I have two respectable inhabitents of said Chesterfield now sheltering themselves under my roof who I have the greatest reason to think would be treated by them in a barberous manner were they in their power, as they have store the Doors and brook up Houses in search of them — I am credibly informed that there is in said Chesterfield about an hundred persons who support said King, who damn New Hampshire and all their authority to Hell, and say they (New Hampshire) can do nothing only in a mean underhanded way, in short they defy all the authority and force of the State, and are determined to support and maintain their usurped authority, Maugre all attempts that have or shall be made to curb and restrain their usurpations. The wrath of man and the raging of the Sea are in Scripture put together, and it is he alone who can rule the latter and restrain the former —

I hope and trust the Author of Wisdom will direct the Hon^ble Committee to such measures as will ultimately tend

to the peace and Happiness of this part of the State and more especially those adherents to New Hampshire, who are in a dense suffering for Righteousness sake —

I am with all esteem and respect Your most Obedient Humble Sent.

Benj^a Bellows

Hon^ble Meshech Weare Esq^r

237:175

Exeter January 8th 1782

Dear Sir,

I have requested for liberty to go home but whether I shall be able to obtain it, is uncertain— I am unhappy to find things in such a distressed situation. No men wishes to prevent the present measures more than I do. The mind of people in this part of the State are much soured against those that have taken up government under the State of Vermont— What shall I say? The Genl. Court are determined not to listen to any thing but absolute, unconditional submission to the Government of New Hampshire, and since Col. Hinge has been taken and rescued — and sundry letters and representations from that part which I suppose are aggrevated, the Genl Court have ordered Two Thousand men to be raised immediately in the Counties of Rockingham & Strafford & march them to subjugate the people in the Counties of Cheshire and Grafton. I understand that a Proclamation is to be issued and a Standard erected and whoever refuses to submit to the authority of New Hampshire to be subjected, should this method be proceeded what a scene of distress will open on my friends who appear

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me to be innocent, and what distress on those our friends to
that live in that part of ~~the~~ which New
Hampshire, for it will be equally distressing
to both parties. Contentions of this kind will
ruin Society. I have mentioned to some
of the Assembly that if the matter could
be put off till a finial determination of
Congress could be obtained the difficulties
might subside, as the resolution New.
Hampshire depends on is not finial, nor
sufficient to dissolve the engagements we
are under to Vermont; and to attempt to
drive people into submission under such
circumstances, to say no more of it, is hard.

I wish that feelings of humanity and as
much conelecension as can be consistent
with ~~the~~ Honor, might take place on both
sides; I am sorry to find that all our
conduct is misconstrued and our proceedings
misrepresented; who could have thought that
after we had by our Delegates informed
Congress that our situation was such that
we could not dissolve the Union with Vermont,
and desired Congress to recognise the old
limits of Vermont, and have the lines settled
between the two States agreable to the
mode prescribed by the Articles of Confederation

for the settlements of disputes of this nature,
I say who could have thought after all this,
that it would have been said we had renounced
the authority of Congress? And why Congress
took up the matter and left it undetermined,
and ordered the people to do what was not
in their power, is to me unaccountable.
I wish I could express my feelings on the
subject, are we to be killed for not understanding
a matter right, or not doing what was
in our power to do —
In addition to what I mentioned in
my last, have to observe, that at the last
Sepion of the Assembly of New Hampshire,
the honest Deacon Moses Robertson was down
and mentioned to Gen.l Folsom and others
this plan of settling the dispute between Vermont
and Hampshire, or rather to carry into
execution the plan proposed by the Legislature.
If you send he will appoint a number
of men to join a number we shall
choose to settle the line between us, I will
engage our men shall give it in your
favour — and you know who to appoint, we
never had it in view to take the East side of the
River only to get rid of them the first
opportunity. Who can justify such conduct?

I you know this is not the sentiments of the people) I fear the sending the Troops will prevent the method being procured to our advantage as hinted at in last letter by Genl Enos

I am Sir, your most obed.t Servant

Wm Page

P.S. The whole State of New Hampshire are to hold themselves in readiness to march if required

His Honor

Gov.r Payne Esq.r

237:177

State of New Hamp.r } In the House of Representatives

Jan.y 8th 1782

The Committee of the whole, reported as their opinion That an ~~arrayed~~ armed force be immediately raised, and sent into the western part of this State for the defence and protection of the Inhabitants there, & to enable the Civil officers to exercise their authority in that quarter —

That said armed force consist of one thousand men, including officers — That a Proclamation be issued, & forwarded to the several Towns & places in the Western parts of this State, setting forth the reasons for raising said armed force — & that Woodbury Langdon Esqr. or some other Delegate be immediately sent to Congress to make a true representation of our present proceedings —

The foregoing report having been read & considered.

Voted, That the same be ~~&~~ received & accepted.

Sent up for Concurrence

John Dudley Speaker P. T.

In Council the same day read & concurred

E Thompson Secy.

1782

Proclamation

Of New Hampshire, allowing 40 days for the People in the revolted Towns to repair to some Magistrate and subscribe a Declaration &c

January, 1782.

(This has not been found)

237/178

Philadelphia Jan.y 8th 1782.

Dear Sir,

Nothing material has occurred since my last. Congress are come to no determination concerning Vermont. They are so much divided in opinion about the steps that ought to be taken. However the Committee on that subject have at last reported. The substance of the report is adapted to carry into execution the Resolution of 20th Augt last, by giving Vermont an opportunity to revise their doings in Octr and renouncing their late acquired Jurisdiction on the east of the river &c. 'Tis proposed to send a Commission from Congress to treat with them & to explain matters; and to denounce terror in case of their not complying — Whether this report will be accepted is uncertain: and the effect on the Vermonters is alike uncertain.

The report is to be taken up soon. I am very anxious about the event of this matter.

I am Dear Sir, your friend and most Obedt Servant

Samuel Livermore

Hon. Mesheck Weare

237:179

State of New Hampshire

In the House of Representatives

January 10th 1782

The committee to consider in what manner & when the men to be sent to the western posts of this State shall be raised &c Report es their opinion that the men already voted for that service shall be raised by draught or otherwise out of the following Regiments viz: Colo Wentworths, Colo Evans, Colo Moultons, Colo. Gilmans, Colo. Gales, Colo. McClerys, Colo Stevensys, Colo John Websters, Colo. Bellys, Colo. Lovells, Colo Kelleys. & Colo Enoch Hales, To be apportioned by the Major General of the Militia according to the numbers in each Regiment including the alarm List that they be formed into two Regiments, each Regiment to be commanded by two field officers, viz: one Colo or Lieut. Colo & one Majr That each Regt consist of six companies, each Company to be commanded by one Capt. one Lieut & one Ensign & a suitable proportion of Non-commissioned officers. That the whole be commanded by a General Officers - That a suitable persons be appointed to purchase or collect provisions for the supply of the Troops - And that those Towns in the westerly part of the State that shall supply

any provissions shall be allowed for the same out of their out standing tages or the tay for the current years - That the pay & Rations be the same as are allowed the Officers & Soldiers in the Service of the United States -

Signed John M Clarey

Which Report being read & considered - Voted, That the same be recured & accepted.

Sent up for Concurrence.

John Dudley Speaker P. T.

In Council the same day read & Concurred.

E Thompson Secy.

State of New Hampshire

In the House of Representatives Jan^{y}. 10th 1782

The committee to consider what Troops are necessary to be raised for the defence of the Northern and Western Frontiers of this State reported as their opinion, "That Colo Charles Johnston be impowered to raise twelve men as a scouting party, that the place of rendezvous be at Haverhill and that he be desired to call on the Town of Haverhill for supplies for the men, and that Colo. David Page be impowered to raise twelve men as a scouting party for Shelburn and the upper Coos, That he be desired to call on the Town of Conway or any other Towns in that quarter for supplies for the men — that each of said scouts be officered with one Sargeant — that the Officers and men have the same pay and rations as in the Continental Army — their pay to commence from the time they enter on actual service & to be discharged the tenth day of April next — the said men at Haverhill to be under the direction of Colo. Charles Johnston — those men for Shelburn & Coos to be under the direction of Colo David Page — which is submitted — Signed

John M^{c} Clary for the Committee

which

Which report being read & considered —
Voted, That it be received & accepted
Sent up for Concurrence

John Dudley Speaker P. T.

In Council the same day read &
Concurred

E Thompson Secry.

9c

237:183

Walpole Jan.y 10th 1782.

Sir,

I was informed by General Enos on his return from Exeter, that it was probable Doct. Page would be allowed to return a short time, and further, he recommended to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, seting at Charlestown to write the Honble Assembly, or Committee of Safety advise them to allow it so to be, supposing it would have a good effect respecting our disturbances; what the sentiments of the Court may be I cannot certainly say, but I can say I imagine it would have a different effect; I take it to be good policy that in order to suppress insurrection the leaders of the insurgents are to be apprehended and kept from the Mob if possible; I am very far from wishing ill to the Doct. desiring his being kept from his family and friends any otherwise than for the Publick peace and tranquility.

The Mob want nothing but a leader, to cause them to precipitate most shocking outrages, the apprehending some of the Commanders and the attempts upon others, have had no bad effect, the people seem cooler and more fearfull. To this it is owing

in

in my opinion that the Court hath set peaceably and done busineſs at this Term in this County. One Court of Common Pleas is sufficient for this County consequently one Sheriff, should the Doc- be liberated undoubtedly there will be an attempt in February to hold a Vermont Court at Charlestown which would be attended with bad consequences, it would destroy the good we experience ~~at present~~ and prevent the further advantages we expect from the late spirited measures of the Authority of this State — The Sheriff took Esqr. Giles about ten days since but was rescued.

The Sheriff is this day in persuit of him again

I am with esteem Your Honors most

Obedient Humble Sert.

Benja Bellows

Honble Meshech Weare Esqr.

237:185

Walpole January ye 11th. 1782.

Sir,

I once more venture to trouble your Honr. with a few lines as I think it to be my duty to give the earliest intelligence in my power of the conduct of the people in our unhappy County — Sir, as General Bellows has wrote I shall omit many things that I should otherwise have mentioned. Could only wish to mention the particular circumstances of Esqnr Gyle's being rescued from me a second time — and to give the true character of the inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown where we are under the disagreable necessity of holding two Courts in a year without the least help from them or any Town in that quarter respecting Jurors &c. and have to undergo the further mortification of well known combinations consulting the overthrow of our Courts and the imprisonment of the Officers of the same; but any further on that head I forbear —

Sir, I have had great opportunity of hearing the people in that Town part of the County finding fault with every movement of our General Assembly — When they thought the Militia was coming up they

said

said why should the people all suffer for the
rash conduct of some of them Civil officers
and seemed to condemn the measures that
had been taken — but when the Assembly ~~seemed~~
seemed to comply with their own wishes they must
still find fault and said why do they make
night work of it let them come like men
by day light and they would not meet with
any dificulty. — but still I find what dont
suit the will can never suit their hand —
It happned on the tenth instant that I
took Esquire Giles about twelve miles
up the river and brought him down to
Charlestown in open day light and on
my arival just at evening the people
collected and arrested him out of my
hands in a most extraordinary manner
and all deaf to my commands for apistance.
Notwithstanding many were present
that had been our pretended friends —
they soon after held a consultation for
taking and carrying me to Bennington. but
fearing that would not so well suit they
sent their Judas to advise me as a friend
to make my escape immediatly to avoid
going to Bennington — I gave for answer
that if that was their intention I would

tarry all night; but in the morning I had a second message that they would be ready for me in half an hour. I gave for answer that that would be time enough for me to take breakfast which I then called for and after breakfast I had another message that if I did not make my escape they would catch me before I got three miles for which he should be very sorry. I gave for answer that I should have the lik way to come back; but if I was not molested I ment to set out for home soon - but finding that all their strategems would not prevent my taking breakfast and leaving the Town in an open and publick manner they then rallied all their forces that was near at hand, to the amount of about forty men and a pretended Sheriff at their head; but for a front guard they raised some of their most ablest women and sent foward with some men dresed in womans apparel which had the good luck to take me prisoner put me aboard one of their Sleighs and filled the same with some of the principal women and drove off nine miles to Willams Tavern in Walpole, the main body following after

after with acclamations of joy where they
regained themselves and then set me at liberty
nothing doubting that they had entirely
subdued New Hampshire —
Sir, you will pardon me for writing this
extraordinary letter. I should not have
done it had I not been desirous that
plain facts of their conduct might be
known. Some go in fear and all good
subjects of New Hampshire groan under
the burthen. It has become a serious
matter and a remedy [is] much wanted
and in a full belief that the wisdom
of the General Assembly will be suffi-
cient to direct them I rest assured and
Remain Your Hon^rs

most obedient and most
Humble Servant
Enoch Hale

Hon. ble Mesheck Weare Esq^r

237:187

Marlborough January y^e 12^th 1782

Sir

I am now returning to see my my family which I have not seen since the 26^th of Nov^r. I may not expect to tarry long with them as the outrages in our unhappy County increases with so much rapidity — I am willing however to spend the remaining part of the Winter in the service of my Country if I might be able in any degree to relieve the distreped among us. Sir, I had forgot in my letter of the 11^th instant to inform your Hon^r that I never received any order from the Hon^ble Committee of Safety as mentioned in the act of the General Assembly of the twenty eighth of November last pas^d which has been a great hinderence in my progress for after outrage had been committed I might have secured several of the perpetrators of the same had all our good subjects been fully convinced that my authority had been sufficient which I think would had a very great tendency to check those that have been so fond of rescuing prisoners —

I am Sir, with much Respect

Your Honour's Most | Obed^t Hum^ble

Servant

Hon^ble Meshech Weare Esq^r. } Enoch Hale

237:188

To the Honorable General Assembly or Committee of Safety for the State of New Hampshire.

We the Inhabitants as individuals of the Town of Claremont labouring under great difficulties on account of the pretended claim of Vermont, & not being able to hold Town meetings under New Hampshire. We humbly request directions how to proceed, as we are threatned in person & property, by their Laws and Laws, which we utterly refuse to submit too, they carry so high a hand that we must have a speedy relief or must submit to their Jurisdiction which will be very grevious to your petetioners, & therefore we humbly pray for a speedy answer. We are short in words & particulars as being sensible you are in some measure knowing to our circumstances, & we your petetioners in duty bound shall ever pray

Clarremont Jan^{y}. 14th 1782

Elisha Avirt	Wm Stolbridge	Jesse Matthews
Henry Stevens	Gideon Lewis	Thomas Jones
Rosewell Stevens	David Rich	Joseph Fals
Ruben Petty	Josiah Stevens	~~Beatte~~
Josiah Rich	Elisha Stevens	Bartlett Ibinds
John Perkens	J Sterne	John West

237.189

State of New Hampshire

A Proclamation 12 Jan.y 1782

Whereas a number of Towns, in the Counties of Cheshire & Grafton in this State, did at the commencement of the American Revolution, by a full representation, by their Delegates in the Congress assembled on that occasion, Unite with the Delegates from the several Towns in the other Counties, in the Colony, now State of New Hampshire, in an application to the United States in Congress assembled, requesting leave to take up Government, and by their advice, did accordingly concur in forming & adopting a Constitution & Plan for the governing this State, during the contest with Great Britton; and afterwards offered to join themselves to a body of People, dwelling on the Western side of Connecticut River, claiming to be a seperate & independent State, by the Name of Vermont, and have since their Union as aforesaid, refused submission to the Authority & Government of New Hamp.r, or to contribute their proportionable part of Cayes & supplies for prosecuting the War

And Whereas the United States in Congress Assembled, always have, and still do, in all requisitions for Men, Monies & Stores of

of every Kind, calculate the Quota of New Hamp.r according to the number of Inhabitants, contained in the Territory under its Jurisdiction, at the time of the Revolution: and as the said Congress, by the Confederation, particularly the first, and second Articles thereof, guarantee to the several States, that they shall severally retain their "Sovereignty, Freedom & Independence; and every power jurisdiction and right, which was not by the Confederation delegated to the United States in Congress assembled" and also, did enter into a "firm League of friendship with each other, for their common defence, binding themselves, to assist each other, against any force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of Religion, Sovreignty, Trade &c. &c."

And likewise by their Resolutions of the seventh and eighth of August seventeen hundred eighty one, do expressly confine the New Hamp.r Grants & State of Vermont, to the West side of Connecticut River - and Resolve in the words following - viz; "That, in case Congress shall recognize the Independence of said People of Vermont they will consider, all the lands belonging to New Hamp.r & New York respectively, without the limits of

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Vermont & ~~&~~ aforesaid, as coming within the mutual guarantee of Territory contained in the Articles of Confederation, & that the United States, will accordingly guarantee such Lands, and the jurisdiction over the same, against any claims or encroachments from the Inhabitants of Vermont aforesaid." and as by a following Resolution, passed on the twenty first of August A. D. 1781. they do in the most explicit and peremptory terms, declare their "fixed purpose, to adhere to the guaranteeing of the States of New Hamp^r & New York, as contained in the Resolution" above recited, making it the preliminary of admitting Vermont to independence & the Federal Union

Yet notwithstanding, that New Hampshire hath at all times had the undoubted right as aforesaid, to the jurisdiction over the Towns in the Counties of Cheshire & Grafton; she hath forborne fully to enforce the same, in expectation that time & lenient methods, would awaken their attention & dispose them to consult their interest according to her rightfull authority. And at the same time New Hamp^r hath been in expectation, that the Hon^ble the Congress would finally determine, respecting its claim to the Jurisdiction on the Western side of the River Connecticut; but while waiting for this event, so

earnestly to be wished, certain persons on the Eastern side of the Sᵗ River, who in some instances at least have appeared unfriendly to the Revolution; and who may therefore, be suspected of the most dangerous designs against the United States, have taken advantage of the unsettled state of things in that Territory; and under the pretext of joining Vermont, and establishing the authority thereof, have openly & avowedly resisted the authority of New Hamp; and proceeded to molest some of the good citizens thereof, to threaten & injure others for the supposed crime, of denying & resisting their assumed authority; and even to drive them from their habitations.

Therefore the Council and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, have found themselves reduced to the painfull necessity, of ordering such an armed force into that quarter, as may effectually protect the Civil Magistrates, acting under their authority in performing the duties of their respective offices, & in carrying the good & wholesom laws of this State into effect execution, for the restoration of order, and the protection of all their good citizens. And they do hereby solemnly declare, that in pursuing this necessary, tho disagreeable measure, they have

have no other object in view, than the preserving & restoring the public peace —

And whereas, the authority of New Hampshire earnestly wish, the late glorious struggle for American liberty, now apparently approaching to an happy issue, may not be tarnished by civil dispensions; they hereby call on and exhort the inhabitants of the said Counties of Cheshire and Grafton, to keep a watchfull Eye on the insidious arts of factious & evil minded persons, who to serve their ambitious views, and disturb the general peace, would sacrifice their best interests, And to convince the People of those Counties, of the mildness and lenity of that Government, to which they wish them to return, they hereby engage to all persons therein, who may have accepted Offices under the s^d State of Vermont, or who under the pretended authority thereof, have imprisoned; or by any means molested, hindered or disturbed, the public officers of New Hamp^r, or broke the Peace thereof that they shall receive full indemnity therefor, so far as the State is concerned, on the condition, that within forty days, from and after, the issuing this Proclamation, they repair to some Magistrate of the State

of New Hampshire, and who hath not joined Vermont, and in his presence subscribe a declaration in the words following — viz —

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, do acknowledge and declare, that the State of New Hampshire doth, and of right ought, to extend to the Western bank of Connecticut River; and that we will demean ourselves in future as peaceable Citizens of said State.

And in case any person or persons shall from and after the first day of February next, presume to disturb or molest the exercise of the lawfull Authority of New Hampshire; or to exercise, aid or abet, the pretented Authority of Vermont aforesd within those Counties, he or they, shall be deemed enemies to this, and the United States & dealt with accordingly —

State of New Hampshire

In the House of Representatives

Janry. 12th 1782.

Upon reading and considering the foregoing Proclamation — Voted, That it be received & accepted and that two hundred and fifty copies thereof be immediately printed and sent to the several towns within this State

Sent up for Concurrence

Read

237:192

John Dudley Speaker. P. G.

In Council same day read & Conc?

C Thompson Secy.

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